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# Foreign

U.S. D. T. AGRICULTURE  
JAN 31 1962  
CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

# CROPS AND MARKETS

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# BURMA'S RICE EXPORTS DOWN IN JANUARY-NOVEMBER 1961

Burma's rice exports from January through November 1961 were 1,571,000 long tons--down 11 percent from the 1,763,000 exported in the same period of the year before. October and November exports were 86,870 and 98,119 tons, respectively.

The exportable surplus available for calendar year 1962 is estimated by most observers at 1,500,000 long tons. However, some in the trade say that flood damage to the 1961-62 crop was less than estimated earlier, and therefore the surplus is 1,700,000 tons.

# EGYPT REMOVES EXPORT BANS FROM SOME TYPES OF COTTON

Egypt recently announced that it will allow exports of all grades of Dandara, Giza 30, and Bahtim cotton. However, exports of all Ashmouni are still prohibited. The export bans were placed in effect October 17, 1961, (Foreign Crops and Markets, October 30, 1961) to assure adequate supplies of these types of cotton for domestic use following this season's unexpected low cotton production.

# BURMA PLANS TO INCREASE FLUE-CURED PRODUCTION

Burma's Second 4-Year Plan for flue-cured tobacco as set forth by the Agricultural and Rural Development Corporation calls for a production increase of about 60 percent. The target for fiscal 1964-65 (October-September) is 6.5 million pounds, compared with the 1961 harvest of 4.0 million pounds. The announced production goal is reported sufficient to meet the probable increase in demand by the cigarette industry.

# SOUTH AFRICA'S OUTPUT OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS DOWN

Output of tobacco products in the Republic of South Africa during the first 6 months of 1961 totaled 21.4 million pounds--down 4 percent from the 22.3 million produced in January-June 1960.

Cigarette output, at 11.2 million pounds, was about .5 million smaller than January-June 1960. Production of pipe tobacco totaled 10.1 million, compared with 10.5 million during the first half of 1960. Output of cigars and cigarette tobacco were below the January-June 1960 levels.

## REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA: Output of tobacco products January-June, 1960 and 1961

Product	January-June	
	1960	1961
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
Cigarettes.....	11,704	11,247
Cigars.....	55	19
Cigarette tobacco.....	23	22
Pipe tobacco.....	10,478	10,079
Total.....	22,260	21,367

Source: Monthly Abstract of Trade Statistics, January-June, 1961

The Republic of South Africa's trade in tobacco was higher than in the first half of 1960. Imports of unmanufactured tobacco, at 1.4 million pounds, were 27 percent larger than the 1.1 million in January-June 1960. Combined exports of leaf tobacco and products totaled 5.0 million pounds, compared with 3.5 million during the first half of 1960.

# U.K. CIGARETTE EXPORTS SLIGHTLY HIGHER

Cigarette exports from the United Kingdom during the first 9 months of 1961 totaled 21.8 million pounds--up 2.4 percent from the 21.3 million shipped in January-September 1960. Larger shipments to non-Commonwealth countries offset reduced exports to the Commonwealth. Non-Commonwealth countries increasing their takings of British cigarettes included West Germany, France, Belgium, The Netherlands, Sudan, Arabian States, Portuguese India, and Spanish West Africa.



The Commonwealth countries are still the major export outlet for British cigarettes. Shipments to Aden, Hong Kong, West Indies, and Gibraltar increased, but the gains in these markets were not large enough to offset the reduced shipments to the Federation of Malaya and Singapore.

CIGARETTES: United Kingdom, exports by country of destination,  
January-September 1959-61

Destination	January-September		
	1959	1960	1961
	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds
Commonwealth:			
Singapore.....	4,192	3,070	2,669
Malaya (Federation of).....	4,695	2,872	2,249
Aden.....	1,198	1,665	2,000
Hong Kong.....	1,181	1,142	1,256
West Indies.....	521	532	574
Gibraltar.....	289	336	418
Other.....	3,810	4,364	4,014
Sub-total.....	15,886	13,981	13,180
Non-Commonwealth:			
Germany, West.....	1,222	1,239	1,394
France.....	1,133	1,201	1,354
Belgium.....	263	369	448
Netherlands.....	205	243	256
Sudan.....	1,004	948	1,180
Arabian States.....	710	658	706
Portuguese India.....	144	211	232
Spanish West Africa.....	50	290	443
Others.....	1,827	2,134	2,586
Sub-total.....	6,558	7,293	8,599
Total.....	22,444	21,274	21,779

Source: Tobacco Intelligence, Commonwealth Economic Committee.

#### INDIA'S CIGARETTE OUTPUT UP 13 PERCENT

Cigarette output in India during the first 5 months of 1961 totaled 17.9 billion pieces--up 13 percent from the 15.9 billion produced in January-May 1960.

India's monthly cigarette output averaged 3.6 billion pieces during January-May 1961, compared with 3.2 billion for the same period in 1960. If the current rate of monthly output continued for the remaining months of 1961, total output could approach 43.0 billion pieces for calendar year 1961, compared with 38.3 billion in 1960.

# BRAZIL AGAIN BOOSTS SUPPORT PRICES FOR PEANUTS AND SOYBEANS

The Government of Brazil, in a decree dated November 16, 1961, increased for the second time, the minimum prices guaranteed to producers of various crops for the 1961-62 production year. This move, consistent with a stated policy of encouraging agricultural production, tended to compensate for depreciation in the value of the cruzeiro. The minimum prices, payable upon delivery in new bags at terminal markets, also serve as basis for federal financing.

Peanuts and Soybeans: Brazil, minimum guaranteed producer prices,  
1960-61 and 1961-62

Item	Peanuts <u>1/</u>		Soybeans <u>2/</u>	
	Cruzeiros per 25 kilo bag	U.S. cents per pound <u>3/</u>	Cruzeiros per 60 kilo bag	U.S. dollars per bushel <u>3/</u>
1960-61 Decree of November 9, 1960.....	400	3.7	600	1.40
1961-62 Decree of April 5, 1961.....	600	3.9	900	1.45
Decree of November 16, 1961...	900	4.6	1,260	1.62

1/ Type 1, full grained. 2/ Common variety. 3/ Although of limited significance in equating Brazil's internal prices to external values, the following free market rates were used in the conversions to indicate roughly cent-per-pound equivalents at the time the minimum prices were decreed:

November 1960 - 194 cruzeiros = U.S. \$1.00  
 April 1961 - 281 cruzeiros = U.S. \$1.00  
 November 1961 - 352 cruzeiros = U.S. \$1.00

The new prices for peanuts and soybeans represent increases of 50 and 40 percent, respectively, over the minimum prices set for the 1961-62 crops, in April 1961 (See Foreign Crops and Markets, June 12, 1961.) These revisions compare with a 50 percent increase in the minimum price set for corn, 30 percent for beans, and 8 to 10 percent for various grades of rice.

While the new support prices do offer further encouragement to Brazil's producers, the net effect of the increases is largely offset by internal inflation and deterioration of the exchange value of the cruzeiro. Inflation, measured by the cost-of-living index, exceeded 40 percent between November 1960 and November 1961. The free market rate of exchange continued to rise and in December fluctuated widely around Cr\$400 per U.S. dollar.

## U.S.S.R. COTTON GOAL SLIGHTLY HIGHER

The U.S.S.R. 1962-63 (August-July) cotton production goal has been set at 8 million bales (500 pounds gross). The announcement was made at the conclusion of the Central Asian Cotton Conference in late November.

Despite Premier Khrushchev's appeals to increase cotton yields 25 percent above the 1958-60 average, the producing Republics pledged only a modest increase in production of 3.6 percent over their 1961-62 pledge. The 1961-62 cotton crop was estimated at 7.0 million bales or 90 percent of the pledge, compared with 6.8 million the preceding season, and a record 7.3 million in 1959-60.

## EGYPTIAN ONION PRODUCTION AND DEHYDRATION

Egypt produces 3 crops of onions. The spring crop is harvested from March through June; the delta crop from July to October; and the winter crop in December. The spring crop is the most important and normally amounts to about 250,000 metric tons. Exports of fresh onions are generally 150,000 tons leaving about 100,000 tons for local consumption. The 1961 spring crop amounted to only 165,000 tons because of low yields per acre.

There are 8 dehydration plants with a total capacity of 9,000 metric tons and one plant has nearly half the capacity. About 3/4 of the dehydrated vegetable production is onions with the balance leeks, tomatoes, and garlic, listed in the order of importance. In 1961 dehydrated onion production was only about 4,000 tons because of the short crop and high prices for fresh onions.

## CANADA CONTINUES TURKEY PRICE SUPPORT PROGRAM THROUGH 1962

The Canadian Minister of Agriculture recently announced that the Agricultural Stabilization Board had been authorized to continue to December 31, 1962 the price support program in effect for turkeys during 1961. This program provides a price support of 20 cents per pound, live-weight for No. 1 turkeys weighing at least 10 but under 20 pounds, basis delivery Toronto or Montreal. Appropriate differentials are provided for other weights and grades at principal markets throughout the country.

Through mid-December, turkey marketings through registered processing plants totaled 106 million pounds, up 28 million pounds over the same period a year ago. Stocks on hand December 1, 1962 were up about 12 million pounds over those of a year earlier. Under the 1961 price support program, the Stabilization Board is committed to take over any surplus stocks that may be offered at the support level at the end of December.



## MALAYAN COPRA AND COCONUT OIL EXPORTS HIGHER

The oil equivalent of net exports of copra and coconut oil from Singapore and the Federation of Malaya during January-September 1961 totaled 30,718 long tons. This was 24 percent above the level reached during the corresponding months of 1960.

Actually, the area is currently a net importer of copra--both importing and exporting large quantities. The imported copra is either re-exported or processed for oil. Copra imports, principally from Indonesia, increased in January-September 1961 over a year earlier while exports decreased--resulting in a net import of 16,050 tons for copra in the 1961 period. Although copra exports to South America and European destinations increased considerably, this gain was more than offset by decreased shipments to India and other Asian countries.

Net coconut oil exports increased 56 percent. Oil shipments to Asia were down slightly but exports to Africa gained and exports to Europe were up sharply.

## DAIRY PRODUCTION RISES IN FINLAND

Milk deliveries in Finland during the first 9 months of 1961 were 4 percent higher than comparable 1960 deliveries. Finnish farmers delivered about 5 billion pounds of milk to fluid milk distributors for manufacturing into dairy products. Butter production was up 3 percent to 161 million pounds, while cheese production at 56 million pounds was 6 percent above comparable 1960.

## CANADA'S MILK PRODUCTION SETS RECORD

Preliminary figures indicate that Canada's 1961 milk production reached a record 19 billion pounds. Although yield per cow was down slightly, this decline was more than offset by increased cow numbers. Most of the larger production was used to make creamery butter. Milk production for 1962 is presently estimated at 19 billion pounds.

## WEST GERMANY CLARIFIES LABELING REQUIREMENTS FOR POULTRY MEAT IMPORTS

The West German Ministry of Agriculture recently confirmed that the use of materials which are not harmful to human health would be acceptable for use as wing-tag markers on poultry meat to be imported into that country. It was also stated that any legible lettering would be acceptable. This clarification alters a previous understanding that such wing-tags would have to be made of lead, and that the lettering would have to be in accordance with specified sizes.

# FRANCE REDUCES BEEF STOCKS BY SALES FOR EXPORT

The French Government has disposed of 154 million pounds of beef from its huge stockpile by sales to the Soviet Union, Spain, and East Germany.

Sales to the U.S.S.R. totaled 88 million pounds, Spain 44 million, and East Germany 22 million. Prices received ranged from 17 to 20 cents per pound compared with government purchase, storage and handling costs averaging about 38 cents.

France has been buying meat to support farmers' prices for livestock. The Price Support Agency, Sibey, accumulated a stockpile of meat which was estimated to have reached 220 million pounds at the beginning of 1962 if no deliveries were made to Spain and the U.S.S.R. in December. Storage of this much meat has been a problem and some has been held on decommissioned ships in French harbors.

While the French Government has had a beef surplus, some French consumers have not been able to buy beef because of the closing of butcher shops in protest against price ceilings. Butchers claim they cannot operate under the fixed margins imposed by the new government ceilings at wholesale and retail. The Cabinet has been empowered to open butcher shops by force if necessary after 13 days of a "beef boycott."

# AUSTRALIA SHIPS BEEF, MUTTON, AND LAMB TO U.S.

Two ships left Australia for the United States in mid-December with 6,025,600 pounds of beef, 3,790,080 of mutton, and 291,200 of lamb.

Ship	Sailing date	Destination <u>1/</u>	Arrival date	Cargo	Quantity
					<u>Pounds</u>
Pioneer Surf.....	Dec. 12, 1961	New York	Jan. 23, 1962	Beef	277,760
Port Nelson.....	Dec. 16, 1961	Charleston	Jan. 14, 1962	Mutton	280,000
		Boston	" 18, "	Beef	313,600
		"	" " "	Mutton	44,800
		"	" " "	Lamb	56,000
		New York	" 22, "	Beef	4,690,560
		" "	" " "	Mutton	3,071,040
		" "	" " "	Lamb	78,400
		Philadelphia	" 26, "	Beef	743,680
		"	" " "	Mutton	394,240
		"	" " "	Lamb	156,800

1/ Cities listed indicate location of purchaser and usually the port of arrival and general market area, but meat may be diverted to other areas for sale.

## U.K. LARD IMPORTS

DOWN 15 PERCENT

Imports of lard into the United Kingdom dropped 15 percent in the first 10 months of 1961 compared with the same period in 1960. The United States continued to be the most important supplier, shipping about three-fourths of the total lard imported.

Imports during most of 1961 lagged behind the previous year as lard prices remained relatively high, discouraging its use by margarine manufacturers. In recent months, as prices have become more competitive, U.K. imports have increased sharply. October arrivals totaled about 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> million pounds, 26 percent above October 1960. Although figures are not available for the last 2 months of 1961, it is likely that they continued above the previous year. However, the total for 1961 will be considerably below 1960 because of the reduced imports in earlier months.

LARD: U.K. imports by country of origin and country  
percentage of total, January-October 1960-61

Country of origin	January-October 1960		January-October 1961	
	Quantity	Percent of total	Quantity	Percent of total
	1,000 pounds	Percent	1,000 pounds	Percent
United States.....	279,107	77.5	226,884	74.6
France.....	40,983	11.4	35,336	11.6
Denmark.....	12,801	3.6	12,827	4.2
Belgium.....	13,476	3.7	9,444	3.1
Netherlands.....	8,405	2.3	8,713	2.9
Poland.....	305	0.1	6,518	2.2
Sweden.....	2,871	0.8	1,857	0.6
Canada.....	1,618	0.4	531	0.2
Others.....	554	0.2	1,973	0.6
Total.....	360,120	100.0	304,083	100.0

Henry A. Lane and Co., Ltd.

## COLOMBIAN AGRARIAN REFORM LAW SIGNED

On December 13, 1961, the President of Colombia signed the agrarian reform law recently passed by the Colombian Congress. The issuance of operating regulations, the next step in implementing the law, is expected to be completed in January, 1962. The Colombian Institute of Agrarian Reform (Instituto Colombiano de Reforma Agraria), or INCORA, will administer the law.



## U.S.S.R. BUILDING 30 SLAUGHTER PLANTS

The U.S.S.R. has completed negotiations with firms in Denmark and Sweden for building and equipping 25 slaughter plants. Plans are being made to build 5 more using its own resources.

Danish firms will supply 8 complete slaughterhouses, each with a capacity of 100 head of cattle and 500 hogs per shift per day. Estimated cost of the 8 plants is \$14.4 million.

Swedish firms have agreed to furnish 17 packing plants. However, part of the equipment will be purchased from West Germany, Poland, and the United States. The estimated cost of these plants is \$2 million each.

The U.S.S.R. plans to put into operation about 30 new packing plants this year. Meat production has increased about 70 percent since 1951-55 and the new plants are needed to keep pace with increased meat-animal production. There continues to be an extreme shortage of refrigerated warehouses.

CANADA INCREASES HOG  
SUPPORT PRICE

The Canadian Department of Agriculture announced that the 1962 price support on hogs will be a national average of \$23.65 per 100 pounds for Grade A hog carcasses.

The new support level will be \$1.000 per 100 pounds higher than during the first 2 years the program was in effect. Canadian hog prices during 1961 averaged well above support levels. Support is implemented by direct payments to producers (Foreign Crops and Markets, February 1, 1960).

NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA,  
AGAIN EXPANDS RICE CROP

Farmers of the Murrumbidgee and Colleambally irrigation areas, New South Wales, planted a record acreage in rice this season. Weather in September and October was ideal for sowing, and crops have progressed well to date.

Preliminary estimates place the acreage at 55,000 acres. Based on average yields harvested in recent years, a crop of over 300 million pounds is probable. The previous record in 1959-60 was 282 million pounds from 49,000 acres. Cultivation in Northern and Western Territories is not included in these estimates.

About 80 percent of the acreage was planted in Caloro II, and most of the other was of the Calrose variety. However, for the first time some long-grain--Bluebonnet--was sown on a commercial scale to compete in the local demand for long-grain rice, which is either imported or grown in northern Australia.



GHANA'S RICE  
IMPORTS GAIN

Rice imports into Ghana in January-June 1961 of 23,832 metric tons were nearly double those for the same period in 1960. About 77 percent of the imports were from the United States.

Ghana's rice imports in the past 2 years were sharply above previous years. Imports in 1960 were 29,242 metric tons, and in 1959 they were 33,926 tons. These were more than double those of 1958. Average imports in 1951-55 were only 3,600 tons.

RICE: Ghana, imports by country of origin, annual 1958-1960,  
January-June 1960 and 1961

Country of origin	1958	1959	1960	January-June 1/	
				1960	1961
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	965	4,546	1,411	1,268	188
Communist China.....	30	25	1,153	1,153	0
Countries in Asia.....	9,608	19,655	4,383	3,921	3,599
Egypt.....	80	0	504	0	0
Germany, East.....	0	986	0	0	0
Germany, West.....	32	1,152	150	150	0
Netherlands.....	1,474	2,519	1,650	565	406
United States.....	1,407	4,644	16,391	4,023	18,283
Others.....	590	399	3,600	1,121	1,356
Total.....	14,186	33,926	29,242	12,201	23,832

1/ Preliminary.

Compiled from official sources.

RHODESIA CUTS DOWN  
ITS CORN SURPLUS

As of mid-December 1961 Rhodesia-Nyasaland had exported about 295,000 metric tons of corn--nearly all of its exportable surplus. A total of 410,000 tons were available for export and carryover during 1961--the largest surplus (over domestic consumption) ever handled by the Grain Marketing Board. Indications are that most of the remaining stocks of 114,000 tons will be carried over into 1962. Export prices have been comparable with world corn prices and recent shipments brought about \$48.50 per ton f.o.b. Rhodesian ports.

The next tenders for corn exports will be called in January.

## THAI CORN EXPORTS RUNNING 18 PERCENT AHEAD OF 1960

Corn exports from Thailand for January-November 1961 reached 462,000 metric tons. This figure is 18 percent higher than the 391,000 tons shipped in the same period in 1960. Japan was the principal market, taking 277,000 tons, followed by the United Kingdom with 63,000, and Singapore with 60,000. Corn shipments for December are estimated by trade sources to be about 150,000 tons which would bring the total 1961 calendar year exports to more than 600,000 tons. Exports for calendar year 1960 totaled 515,000 tons. Production for 1961 is unofficially estimated at between 650,000 - 700,000 tons.

The bulk of this record crop will be available for export and corn exports in 1962 could exceed 1961 by a substantial quantity.

## LAFTA TARIFF REDUCTIONS TO GO INTO EFFECT

Representatives of the seven original members of the Latin American Free Trade Association met in Montevideo in November and December. Negotiations were held to determine tariff reductions each member nation will grant to its partners. On December 12, representatives of these countries signed the final agreements. The rates were scheduled to become effective on January 1, 1962. Although Colombia and Ecuador are now members of LAFTA, they have not yet negotiated duties.

## INDONESIA'S COPRA AND PALM KERNEL EXPORTS DOWN IN SEPTEMBER; PALM OIL UP

Registered exports of copra from Indonesia were substantially lower in September, following a moderate decline in August. There was also a slight decrease in palm kernel exports but palm oil showed a large gain. Total exports of all three items for January through September 1961, however, were higher than in the corresponding period of 1960.

Copra exports registered in September were 16,306 long tons as compared to 25,685 tons in August. September shipments were as follows: United States - 5,905 tons; Penang - 4,254 tons; Singapore - 3,147 tons; Sweden - 2,000 tons; and Japan - 1,000 tons. Indonesia's total registered copra exports for 1961 through September was 162,655 tons as compared to 98,753 tons during January through September of 1960.

Palm oil exports increased sharply in September to 12,281 short tons after having dropped to 6,368 tons in August. Cumulative exports for January-September 1961 were 110,024 tons whereas the total for January-September 1960 had been 86,460 tons.

Palm kernel shipments were 3,427 short tons in September, a moderate decline from the 3,797 tons exported in August. The year's exports through September amounted to 24,389 tons, up slightly from the 24,097 tons exported in the first three quarters of 1960.

COPRA AND COCONUT OIL: Federation of Malaya, and Singapore, exports, imports, and net exports, average 1935-39, annual 1960 and January-September 1960 and 1961

Country	Copra				Coconut oil			
	Average	1960	1/January-September		Average	1960	1/January-September	
	1935-39	1960	1/1960	1/1961	1935-39	1960	1/1960	1/1961
EXPORTS	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons
North America.....	360	---	---	---	618	2,062	1,537	1,108
South America.....	---	500	---	5,000	4	---	---	168
Europe:								
Belgium.....	798	2,000	---	7,304	---	---	---	---
Denmark.....	1,745	200	200	590	5	---	---	---
France.....	14,192	739	---	493	40	553	317	616
Germany, West.....2/	47,495	2,175	150	1,421	398	174	174	3,031
Italy.....	10,487	1,037	837	628	48	5,283	3,417	4,848
Netherlands.....	29,585	6,568	5,131	5,127	504	3,158	1,883	6,681
Norway.....	4,989	---	---	---	41	---	---	---
Poland.....	3,420	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Spain.....	709	7,356	5,970	1,627	---	255	180	419
Sweden.....	2,641	4,600	2,500	1,529	1,383	438	438	---
United Kingdom.....	57,750	650	350	1,106	8,858	4,802	2,421	8,616
Yugoslavia.....	90	---	---	500	---	---	---	---
Other.....	498	680	680	---	62	398	398	---
Total.....	174,399	26,005	15,818	20,325	11,339	15,061	9,228	24,211
Africa:								
Egypt.....	4,541	---	---	---	4,083	1,749	1,410	1,002
Morocco.....3/	99	---	---	---	1	25	25	665
Republic of South Africa....	---	---	---	---	547	5,834	3,946	4,464
Other.....	---	---	---	---	309	1,026	573	1,932
Total.....	4,640	---	---	---	4,940	8,634	5,954	8,063
Asia:								
Burma.....	---	3,195	2,937	26	3,458	1,717	1,560	17
China, Mainland.....	3,926	---	---	---	1,134	3,750	3,700	2,700
China, Taiwan.....	---	---	---	---	---	991	761	720
Hong Kong.....	---	---	---	---	826	481	324	973
India.....	107	63,701	46,279	30,785	19,068	---	---	54
Indonesia.....	---	---	---	---	3,813	160	133	150
Iraq.....	---	3,500	3,200	2,260	---	370	220	105
Japan.....	1,676	15,406	11,134	18,614	---	---	---	---
Pakistan.....	---	6	6	---	---	1,687	1,505	1,553
Other.....	297	685	529	1,417	1,108	5,575	3,209	3,175
Total.....	6,006	86,493	64,085	53,102	29,407	14,731	11,412	9,447
Oceania.....	---	---	---	186	362	154	82	52
Grand total.....4/	191,691	112,998	79,903	78,613	5/ 47,110	40,642	28,213	43,049
IMPORTS								
British Possessions.....	10,278	872	775	822	6/ 329	1,827	1,008	2,121
Indonesia.....	105,501	114,131	78,982	92,765	246	1,061	1,025	79
Other.....	2,472	3,514	2,281	1,076	---	1	1	20
Grand total.....	118,251	118,517	82,038	94,663	575	2,889	2,034	2,220
Net exports.....	73,440	-5,519	-2,135	-16,050	46,535	37,753	26,179	40,829
Net exports of copra and coconut oil, copra equivalent.....	147,305	54,406	39,419	48,758	---	---	---	---
oil equivalent.....	---	---	---	---	92,802	34,276	24,834	30,718

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Total Germany. 3/ Territory formerly known as French Morocco. 4/ Includes 6,286 tons to "other countries". 5/ Includes 440 tons to "other countries". 6/ Less than .5 ton.

Compiled from official sources.



## SWEDEN IMPORTS MORE U.S. COTTON

Imports of U.S. cotton into Sweden more than doubled during the first 3 months (August-October) of the current season, compared with the same period of 1960-61. Imports from all sources rose 73 percent. Much of the increase is due to the arrival of U.S. cotton purchased before August 1, 1961, and shipped on or after that date to take advantage of the higher U.S. export payment rate.

In the period under review, imports from the U.S. reached 22,000 bales (500 pounds gross)--85 percent of total imports of 26,000 bales. This compares with 10,000 bales or 67 percent of total intake of 15,000 bales in the corresponding period of 1960-61. Sources of imports other than the United States included Brazil, Peru, and other countries.

Despite the increase thus far this season, indications are that imports in the full 1961-62 season will fall below last season's 128,000 bales. This reflects the likelihood of lower cotton consumption this season, and some reduction in stocks of raw cotton.

Consumption this season may ease slightly from the 130,000 bales used in 1960-61. Although domestic offtake reportedly was relatively favorable in recent months, competition with imported textiles is expected to stiffen.

Stocks this season likely will drift lower. Beginning carryover on August 1, 1961, totaled 72,000 bales, compared with 74,000 a year earlier.

EXPORTS OF U.S. COTTON RISE IN  
NOVEMBER; SLOWDOWN EXPECTED

U.S. exports of cotton (all types) in November 1961 totaled 402,000 running bales. This figure is one-third larger than shipments of 301,000 in the preceding month, but 44 percent below November 1960 exports.

Largely because of record outflow during August, exports of 1,669,000 bales during the first 4 months (August-November) of the current season were 14 percent above comparable 1960 shipments. However, exports for the full 1961-62 season likely will not exceed 5.5 million running bales, down 1.1 million from the 6.6 million bales for last season, and also below the annual average of slightly under 6.0 million in the past 5 seasons. Registrations for export under the 1961-62 payment-in-kind program reached 3,100,000 running bales as of January 5, compared with 4,745,000 on approximately the same date a year earlier.

(table on next page)



COTTON: U.S. exports by country of destination, average 1950-54, annual 1958-60, August-November, 1960-61 and 1961-62

(Running bales)

Country of destination	Year beginning August 1					
	Average:	1958	1959	1960	August-November	
	1950-54:				1960-61:	1961-62
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Austria.....	37:	15:	29:	35:	7:	11
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	117:	48:	224:	179:	47:	43
Denmark.....	27:	8:	23:	23:	3:	3
Finland.....	12:	12:	32:	29:	15:	8
France.....	416:	194:	668:	549:	142:	144
Germany, West.....	368:	101:	582:	421:	84:	110
Italy.....	364:	148:	592:	454:	122:	174
Netherlands.....	122:	20:	224:	179:	42:	45
Norway.....	14:	1:	17:	14:	2:	5
Poland & Danzig.....	<u>1/</u>	89:	71:	228:	70:	0
Portugal.....	7:	12:	13:	25:	9:	10
Spain.....	135:	283:	66:	171:	143:	76
Sweden.....	50:	33:	103:	101:	14:	36
Switzerland.....	40:	11:	104:	99:	27:	37
United Kingdom.....	417:	202:	593:	371:	82:	121
Yugoslavia.....	83:	146:	48:	88:	35:	63
Other Europe.....	9:	3:	21:	8:	1:	3
Total Europe.....	2,218:	1,326:	3,410:	2,974:	845:	889
Australia.....	30:	39:	63:	49:	19:	15
Canada.....	297:	85:	309:	259:	59:	135
Chile.....	23:	2:	54:	51:	13:	6
Colombia.....	30:	20:	0:	0:	0:	0
Cuba.....	18:	9:	40:	2:	2:	0
Ethiopia.....	6:	0:	15:	4:	1:	1
Hong Kong.....	8:	123:	276:	220:	26:	27
India.....	246:	77:	431:	599:	84:	10
Indonesia.....	18:	16:	52:	36:	14:	26
Israel.....	12:	12:	18:	9:	2:	1
Japan.....	837:	521:	1,755:	1,747:	272:	338
Korea, Republic of.....	76:	219:	270:	196:	46:	84
Morocco.....	8:	10:	11:	9:	3:	6
Philippines.....	9:	93:	126:	149:	35:	22
South Africa, Rep. of.....	6:	14:	44:	51:	16:	23
Taiwan (Formosa).....	84:	178:	203:	176:	16:	45
Thailand.....	1:	<u>1/</u>	20:	23:	2:	11
Uruguay.....	2:	21:	32:	18:	<u>1/</u>	7
Other countries.....	48:	24:	53:	62:	10:	23
Total.....	3,977:	2,789:	7,182:	6,634:	1,465:	1,669

1/ Less than 500 bales.

Compiled by Cotton Division, FAS, from Bureau of Census records.

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